

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
7 December 2000 (07.12.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/74019 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G08G 1/127**,
1/0968

US 60/166,787 (CIP)
Filed on 22 November 1999 (22.11.1999)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/40085

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(22) International Filing Date: 1 June 2000 (01.06.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

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(26) Publication Language: English

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(30) Priority Data:

60/137,216	1 June 1999 (01.06.1999)	US
60/140,880	24 June 1999 (24.06.1999)	US
60/145,284	23 July 1999 (23.07.1999)	US
60/166,787	22 November 1999 (22.11.1999)	US

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part (CIP) to earlier applications:

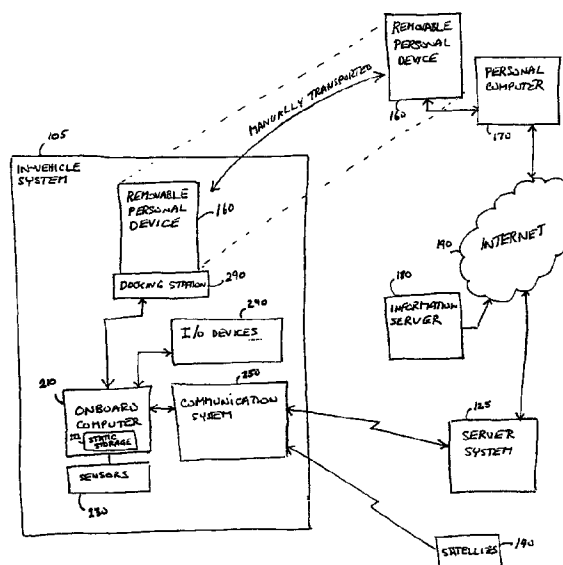
US	60/137,216 (CIP)
Filed on	1 June 1999 (01.06.1999)
US	60/140,880 (CIP)
Filed on	24 June 1999 (24.06.1999)
US	60/145,284 (CIP)
Filed on	23 July 1999 (23.07.1999)

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO,

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(54) Title: PORTABLE DRIVER INFORMATION DEVICE



(57) Abstract: A system and method for making use of a removable device, such as a PDA, cellphone or similar device, in conjunction with a driver information system. The removable device is brought to a vehicle and data in the removable device is transferred to the vehicle. This data can be data that is normally stored in the removable device, such as contact data, or it can be data that the operator has selected and loaded into the removable device for transport to the vehicle, for instance to update the vehicle information system. Data can also be transferred from the vehicle to external systems by transporting it in the removable device.



NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- *With international search report.*
- *Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

PORTABLE DRIVER INFORMATION DEVICE

Background

This invention relates to a portable device used with a driver information system.

Driver information systems, such as systems which provide route planning and guidance
5 services to an operator of a vehicle, typically function in an autonomous manner using data
stored in the vehicle or make use of a centralized server that the vehicle contacts over a wireless
communication link such as using road-side beacons, a cellular telephone connection, an FM
sideband channel, or a pager. Updating autonomous systems often requires replacement of its
storage, such as replacing a CD-ROM. In systems that communicate with a centralized server,
10 the amount of data that can be loaded into a vehicle is limited by the data rate of the wireless
communication link with the centralized server.

Many people today make use of personal digital assistants (PDAs), which are small often
general-purpose computers that are used to execute productivity applications and store data, such
as personal contact databases. An owner of a PDA, who also makes use of a driver information
15 system, may at times want to make use of guidance services of the driver information system to
reach a location related to a record in the contact database in his or her PDA.

Summary

In a general aspect, the invention is a method for making use of a removable device, such
as a PDA, cellphone or similar device, in conjunction with a driver information system. The
20 removable device is brought to a vehicle and data in the removable device is transferred to the
vehicle. This data can be data that is normally stored in the removable device, such as contact
data, or it can be data that the operator has selected and loaded into the removable device for
transport to the vehicle, for instance to update the vehicle information system. Data can also be
transferred from the vehicle to external systems by transporting it in the removable device.

25 In one aspect, in general, the invention is a method for providing information to a driver
information system in a vehicle. The method includes selecting information on an information
source and then transferring the selected information onto a storage medium in a portable device.
The portable device is then transported to the vehicle and communication is established between

the portable device and the driver information system. The method then includes transferring the information from the storage medium in the portable device to the driver information system.

The method can include one or more of the following features.

Selecting the information includes selecting location-related information.

5 Selecting the location-related information includes specifying an itinerary.

Specifying the itinerary includes specifying a final destination.

Specifying the itinerary includes specifying one or more intermediate destinations.

Selecting the location-related information includes selecting road-map data related to the specified itinerary.

10 Selecting the location-related information includes selecting locations of points of interest related to the specified itinerary.

Selecting locations of points of interest includes identifying a class of points of interest.

Selecting the location-related information includes selecting advertising information.

15 Selecting information on the information source includes providing a user profile and subsequently matching the information on the information source using the user profile.

The method further includes establishing a communication path over a public data network from the portable device to the information source, and transferring the selected information onto the storage medium includes transferring the selected information over the established communication path.

20 Establishing the communication path over the public data network includes establishing a communication path over a public Internet.

Transferring the information from the storage medium in the portable device to the driver information system includes transferring said information over a wireless data link.

25 The driver information system includes a docking station and transporting the portable device to the vehicle includes docking the portable device in the docking station.

30 In another aspect, in general, the invention is a method for vehicle navigation. The method includes coupling a portable device to an on-board computer. The portable device includes a storage device for holding travel-related information. A specification of a destination is accepted from a user. Travel-related information, including information related to the specified destination, is transferred from the portable device to the on-board computer. The method then includes guiding the user along a route to the specified destination.

The method can include one or more of the following features.

A graphical display on the portable device is controlled from the on-board computer.

35 Visual feedback is provided to the user while accepting the specification of the destination.

Visual feedback is provided while guiding the user along the route to the specified destination.

Accepting the specification of the destination includes accessing a database stored on the portable device.

5 Accessing the database stored on the portable device includes accessing address information in a personal contact database.

 In another aspect, in general, the invention is a method for updating a driver information system in a vehicle. A portable device is coupled to an information source, and information from the information source is transferred to a storage device in the portable device. The
10 portable device is transported to the vehicle and coupled to the driver information system. The driver information system is then updated using the information in the storage device in the portable device.

 The method can include the feature that the storage device in the portable device has a limited capacity and the steps are repeated multiple times. The driver information system is
15 thereby updated using a greater amount of information than can be stored in the portable device at one time.

 In another aspect, in general, the invention is a method for retrieving data from a driver information system in a vehicle. The method includes coupling a portable device to the driver information system and transferring the data from the driver information system to a storage
20 device in the portable device. The portable device is then transported from the vehicle to a destination of the data and the portable device is coupled to the destination of the data. The data is then transferred from the portable device to the destination of the data.

 The transferred data can be vehicle diagnostic data.

 The transferred data can be travel-related data.

25 In another aspect, in general, the invention is a driver information system. The system includes an on-board computer, and a communication interface for removably coupling a portable device to the on-board computer. The on-board computer is programmed to access information stored in the portable device that is coupled to the on-board computer through the communication interface.

30 The system can include one or more of the following features.

 The communication interface includes a wireless communication interface for communicating between the portable device and the on-board computer over a wireless communication channel.

35 The on-board computer is further programmed to display information on said portable device, and to accept user inputs from said portable device.

The on-board computer is further programmed to access navigation-related information on the portable device in response to user inputs for selecting a travel destination.

The communication interface includes a mechanical docking station for accepting the portable device.

5 The communication interface includes configurable circuitry for adapting to communication with the portable device.

The mechanical docking station includes an adjustable portion for adapting to the portable device.

The invention has one or more of the following advantages:

10 Making use of data that is normally stored in an operator's PDA allows an operator to easily specify a destination that corresponds to a contact record stored in the PDA.

Using the storage functionality of the removable device provides an efficient means of updating data in the vehicle without relying on limited data rate wireless connections.

15 The data transferred to the vehicle in the removable device can be personalized for the particular operator, and to a particular itinerary planned by the operator.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description, and from the claims.

Description of Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of the vehicle information system;

20 FIG. 2 is a block diagram of components of an in-vehicle system;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of components of a removable personal device;

FIG. 4 is an illustration of the removable personal device;

FIG. 5 is an illustration showing a docking station which accepts the removable personal device;

25 FIG. 6 is a block diagram of the docking station;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the removable personal device docked with an on-board computer;

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of the removable personal device coupled to a personal computer that is on the Internet;

30 FIG. 9 is a block diagram of the removable personal device coupled to the on-board computer;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a removal memory device; and

FIG. 11 is an illustration of the removable memory device.

Description

Referring to FIG. 1, a driver information system provides route planning and guidance (“navigation”) services to the operators of multiple vehicles **100**, which are free to drive throughout a wide geographic area. To provide these services to the operators of vehicles **100**, the vehicle information system performs some functions in a server system **125** that is at a fixed location, and other functions in in-vehicle systems **105** installed in each vehicle **100**. Each in-vehicle system **105** on occasion communicates with server system **125** over a wireless communication link **110**. The system also makes use of signals from global positioning system (GPS) satellites **140** to estimate the locations of vehicles **100** for instance in terms of their latitudes and longitudes.

In-vehicle system **105** is configured to use a removable personal device **160** to provide certain functionality of the in-vehicle system, or to enhance functionality of components of the in-vehicle system that are permanently affixed to the vehicle. In this description, a “removable” device is understood to be a device that is intended to be brought in and out of the vehicle by the operator of the vehicle and coupled to the in-vehicle system in some manner that provide a communication path between the in-vehicle system and the removable personal device. Other components of the system are “permanently” affixed to the vehicle in that they are not generally brought in and out of the vehicle. Such items that could, however, be installed or removed for extended periods of time. Equipment installed after a vehicle leaves an auto factory may be permanent, even if it is an “after-market” product that could be removed from the vehicle.

In various embodiments, removable personal device **160** provides an input/output interface between in-vehicle system **105** and an operator of the vehicle, or alternatively augments input/output capability supported by permanently installed devices in the vehicle. For instance, in some of the embodiments, removable personal device **160** includes a graphical display and that display is used to provide visual information to the operator of the vehicle during the route planning and guidance phases of navigation. The removable device may also include buttons or a touch-screen that is used by the operator for manual input to the system. In some embodiments, the in-vehicle system may include a graphical output device that is affixed to the vehicle, for example a shared console display, and the removable personal device is used to augment that display. Similarly in some embodiments the in-vehicle system has fixed manual controls, such as buttons on the console or steering wheel, which are used as an alternative to buttons on the removable personal device.

In various embodiments, removable personal device **160** includes a storage device, such as a magnetic disk or a non-volatile memory, that is accessed by other components of the in-vehicle system. In certain of the embodiments in which removable personal device **160** includes such a storage device, that storage device is used to carry navigation-related data between the

vehicle and a personal computer 170 to either "download" or "upload" information to or from the vehicle, respectively. In some of these embodiments, the data that is downloaded to the vehicle is loaded into removable personal device 160 from a personal computer 170 that is coupled to Internet 190. This allows data to be obtained from an information server 180 over the Internet by the personal computer and loaded into the removable personal device for transport to the vehicle. Similarly, data that is uploaded from the vehicle can be passed to the personal computer and then to the information server. In alternative embodiments, removable personal device 160 may be coupled to the information server in other ways, such as by connecting directly to the Internet over a wireless or telephone-based link, or by connecting directly to an information server without communicating over the Internet.

In various embodiments, the vehicle information system uses one of a number of alternative approaches to route planning and guidance. Some of these approaches generally involve (a) destination selection at in-vehicle system 105, (b) transmitting the selected route to server system 125 over wireless communication link 110, (c) route planning at server system 125, (d) downloading of route information from server system 125 to in-vehicle system 105 over wireless communication link 110, followed by (e) route guidance of the vehicle under the control of in-vehicle system 105 without necessarily communicating with server system 125. Such approaches are described in a co-pending U.S. Applications No. 09/252,432, "Driver Information System," filed February 18, 1999. That co-pending application is incorporated herein by reference. In other embodiments, the vehicle information system is entirely autonomous in its navigation functions, or makes use of server system 125 during the route guidance phase of navigation.

Referring to FIG. 2, in a first embodiment, in-vehicle system 105 is one of a type described in the "Driver Information System" patent application referenced above. In-vehicle system 105 includes an on-board computer 210 which is used to coordinate the operation of other components, including sensors 230, which provide information related to the motion of the vehicle, input/output (I/O) devices 240, which provide an interface between the operator of the vehicle and the navigation system, and communication system 250, which provides communication links from GPS satellites 140 and to and from server system 125.

In this embodiment, on-board computer 210 has limited storage and processing capabilities. On-board computer 210 includes a processor that is coupled to other components of the on-board computer. The other components include a static storage 222 which is a non-volatile storage used to store code and data for operation of the system. In particular, as is described further below, static storage 222 is used to store map-related information, such as a main roads network, which is used during route guidance procedures executed on on-board computer 210. Static storage 222 can alternatively be a magnetic disk, an optical disk, or a solid-

state storage device such as a flash memory. In certain embodiments, the static storage includes a removable medium, such as a removable optical disk.

Sensors **230**, which provide information related to the motion of the vehicle, include one or more of a velocity or distance sensor, a differential velocity sensor that provides the relative
5 speed of the wheels on either side of the vehicle thereby encoding a turning radius of the vehicle, a magnetic compass, a gyroscope, and accelerometers. In other embodiments, no sensors **230** are used, and the system relies on positioning information derived from GPS satellites **140**, or from some other positioning system (e.g., roadside beacons, cellular telephone cells, etc.).

I/O devices **240** provide an interface for input from the operator of the vehicle. In this
10 embodiment, I/O devices **240** includes a manual input device, such as a knob, push-button, or rocker switch that is permanently affixed to the vehicle in a convenient location such as on the steering wheel or console. In alternative, alternative manual input devices are used, such as a small keyboard, and in some embodiments, no manual input device is permanently affixed to the vehicle and input is either provided through the removable personal device or through some non-
15 manual input mode. In alternative embodiments, I/O devices **240** include an automatic speech recognition device that allows an operator to provide spoken input to the system.

I/O devices **240** also provide an interface for output to the operator of the vehicle. In this embodiment, I/O devices **240** does not include a graphical display, although in alternative
20 embodiments such a display may be used to provide graphical output in addition to or instead of that which can be provided to the operator using the removable personal device.

Referring still to FIG. 2, in-vehicle system provides a way of coupling removable
personal device **160** to on-board computer **210**. In this embodiment, this includes a docking
station **290**, which mechanically holds the removable personal device in place, for example, in a
location on the dashboard of the vehicle that is accessible to the operator of the vehicle. The
25 docking station also provides a communication path between the removable personal device and the on-board computer. Docking station **290** is discussed further below with reference to FIG. 5.

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, in this embodiment, removable personal device **160** is a
portable computer, which is commonly referred to as a "personal digital assistant" or PDA. In
this particular embodiment, removable personal device **160** is Palm Computer made by Palm
30 Inc., which is a general-purpose computer on which any of a number of different software applications can be executed under the control of an operating system. In other embodiments, PDAs made by other manufactures are alternatively used. Similarly, other personal computers, such as those commonly referred to as "laptop" computers can alternatively be used, although the larger physical size of laptop computers may limit the locations in which they can be docked
35 in a vehicle. Referring to FIG. 3, removable personal device **160** includes a processor and working storage **310**, and a non-volatile storage **320** coupled to the processor. An I/O

interface 340 is coupled to the processor. This interface includes a display 342, which provides bitmapped graphical output, and a manual input system 344. Referring to FIG. 4, manual input system 344 includes a number of push buttons 442, as well as a stylus 444, which is used to “write” on the surface of display 342. Removable personal device 160 also includes a
5 communication interface 330 that provides a data path from the processor and working storage to external systems, such as a personal computer or, according to this invention, to the on-board computer. Referring to FIG. 4, communication interface is coupled to a series of connectors 430 that are used to establish electrical connections between the removable personal device and the external systems.

10 In alternative embodiments, communication between removable personal device 160 and the on-board computer is not necessarily based on electrical connections. For instance, the removable personal device alternatively uses a wireless communication, such as an optical (e.g., infra-red) link, a radio link, or an ultrasonic link. One alternative radio link uses the “Bluetooth” standard, which uses a low-power spread-spectrum at approximately 2GHz for passing
15 packetized data between devices.

Referring to FIG. 5, docking station 290 (see FIG. 2) is affixed to the vehicle in a location such that the display of the removable personal device is visible to the vehicle’s operator when it is docked in the docking station. In this embodiment, the docking station is on the dashboard of the vehicle, although a variety of alternative locations can be used. Docking
20 station 290 provides a electrical signal path that couples it to the on-board computer over which data and commands are passed.

In this embodiment, docking station 290 is configured such that it has an opening 560 that matches the dimensions of removable personal device 160. In alternative embodiments, the docking station is mechanically adaptable to different devices which have different physical
25 dimensions. This mechanical adaptation is accomplished using one of a variety of approaches, including using an adapter, or “shim”, that mounts between a generic docking station and the particular device being used. Another alternative is using a mechanical approach that physically conforms to the removable device as it is inserted into the opening in the docking station.

Referring to FIG. 6, docking station 290 includes a communication interface 610.
30 Communication interface 610 is coupled to connectors 530 (FIG. 5) which mate with connectors 430 on removable personal device 160 when it is docked in the docking station. Communication interface 610 includes circuitry for passing signals between the docking station and the removable device. In some embodiments, the circuitry includes control circuitry, for instance, for sending a signal to the removable device when it is initially inserted into the
35 docking station such that the signal initiates execution of particular software on the removable device when it is inserted.

In alternative embodiments in which docking station 290 is adaptable to different types of removable devices, communication interface 610 automatically adapts its electrical interface and communication protocols for communicating with the removable device depending on the type of removable device that is inserted into the docking station.

5 Referring to FIG. 7, when removable personal device 160 is docked and coupled to on-board computer 210, display 342, manual inputs 344, and non-volatile storage 320 on the removable personal device are accessible to the on-board computer through processor 310 on the removable device. That is, an application executing on removable personal device 160 provides a software communication interface to the on-board computer such that devices such as
10 display 342 and manual inputs 344 can be operated in a slave manner from the on-board computer. In this embodiment, when removable personal device 160 is inserted into docking station 290, the circuitry in the docking station sends a signal to the removable device that results the application starting on the removable device, using a hardware or software interrupt approach. On-board computer 210 is also coupled to fixed input devices 244, such as knobs or
15 switches, and in some embodiments, to a fixed display 242 and a voice output device 246 which provides output in the form of prerecorded or synthesized spoken words and phrases.

Using arrangement shown in FIG. 7 a number of operating modes are used together, or alternatively alone or in other combinations. The operating modes include the following, which are described more fully below:

- 20 1. Control of I/O interface 340 by on-board computer 210;
2. Downloading of data from non-volatile storage 320 to on-board computer 210 when the removable device is first docked;
3. Selective access of data in non-volatile storage 320 by on-board computer 210; and
4. Uploading of data from on-board computer 210 to non-volatile storage 320.
- 25 In addition, when the removable personal device is not docked in the vehicle and is instead coupled to personal computer 170 (FIGS. 1 and 2), data is passed between the removable device and the personal computer in one of a number of operating modes, which include:
- 30 1. Selection of navigation-related data by the operator of the vehicle for downloading to the removable device;
2. Uploading of travel-related data from the removable personal device to the personal computer, for instance for automatic selection of navigation-related data for future uses of the navigation system; and
3. Downloading of data or program updates to the removable device for maintenance of the on-board computer.

35 In the first operating mode in which on-board computer 210 controls I/O interfaces 340 on the removable personal device, on-board computer 210 passes control and data signals

through docking station 290 to processor 310 in the removable device. A software application executing on the removable device handles communication with the on-board computer and processes the commands and data it receives from the on-board computer to display information on display 342, or to accept manual inputs. In this embodiment in which removable personal device 160 is a Palm Computer, the software application executes under the supervision of the Palm OS operating system. Initially, when the Palm Computer is inserted in the docking station, the docking station automatically asserts a "hotsync" signal which causes the Palm Computer to execute a predetermined application that is designed to pass data between the Palm Computer and computers with which it is to "synchronize" data. In this embodiment, the predetermined application includes the functionality to process commands and data received from the on-board computer. The application executing on the removable device accepts relatively higher level commands from the on-board computer and translates these into relatively lower level I/O commands, in this embodiment, using system services provided by the Palm OS.

When on-board computer 210 executes a route guidance application and makes use of I/O interfaces 340 on the removable device, it displays traveler information screens on display 342, such as turn-by-turn and text instructions for route guidance, map and point-of-interest information, route-specific traffic information, or other text messages related to route guidance. Other applications in which the on-board computer makes use of I/O interfaces 340 include emergency and roadside assistance.

In the second operating mode, the removable device downloads data from non-volatile storage 320 to on-board computer 210 when the removable device is first docked. The types of data that the removable device downloads includes a first type of data that is normally resident on the removable device. This mode is similar to the synchronization of databases that is typically supported between PDAs and personal computers. Also, a second type of data is specifically loaded onto the removable device for downloading to the on-board computer.

The first type of data includes contact information that is stored on the removable device for the purpose of supporting contact management of communication applications. In a typical contact manager that executes on such a removable device, a contact database is stored in non-volatile storage 320. This database includes names, telephone numbers, and addresses for individuals or businesses. For instance, the Palm Computer supports standard contact manager applications, as well as provisions for maintaining synchronization between the database stored on the Palm Computer and a contact database that the operator maintains on a personal computer.

As a first step in route planning using the navigation system, the operator of the vehicle selects a destination, which is then transmitted to the server system where the server system computes a route. Approaches to selecting a destination include choosing a city names and a

street name and number, and choosing a telephone number that the server system uses in a reverse telephone directory lookup to determine a destination address. By downloading a contact database to the on-board system, the on-board system supports a destination selection mode in which the operator chooses from the entries in the contact database that has been loaded
5 onto the on-board computer.

The second type of data that is downloaded from the removable device includes data for updating the software and data in the on-board computer. In embodiments in which the on-board computer includes map data, that data must occasionally be updated because of changes in the road network, or to correct errors in previous versions of the map data. As is described further
10 below, this map data is loaded onto the removable device when the removable device is coupled to a personal computer, which may be coupled to the Internet. In an alternative variation of this mode, the data is not transferred to update out-of-date software or data, but the data also augments data based on explicit or implicit selections by the operator. As is discussed further below, such data can include detailed information about routes typically traveled by the operator,
15 or planned to be traveled in an upcoming trip.

In the third operating mode, data store in non-volatile storage 320 is not necessarily downloaded to the on-board computer when the removable device is docked. For instance, in the case that the removable device includes a contact database, the on-board computer accesses particular records or has the removable device perform particular queries during its operation (at
20 "runtime"). In destination selection, rather than accessing already downloaded contact data, the on-board computer uses the contact database on the removable device as a remote database. A software application executes on the removable device to service database requests from the on-board computer in much the same way as a software application services I/O commands in an operating mode described above.

In an alternative variant of this third operating mode, rather than sending relatively low-level data access commands from the on-board computer to the removable device, a very high-level command, such as "have operator select a destination" is sent from the on-board computer to the removable device, and an application executing on the removable device selects a contact in the contact database based on input from the operator, and sends the resulting address or
30 telephone number to the on-board computer only once the operator has selected a destination.

In the fourth operating mode, the on-board computer uploads data to the removable device. As one example of this operating mode, information regarding past travel of the vehicle is uploaded to the removable device. One use of this data is in selecting other travel-related data to download to the removable device for future trips. In one alternative, the travel-related data
35 that is uploaded includes starting and ending locations of trips. Alternatively, routes followed by the vehicle are also uploaded. Another alternative type of information includes traveling speeds

along different route segments. Use of this type of information in selecting travel information is described more fully below. Examples of use of this type of uploading functionality is to download more detailed information to the on-board system about features near the frequently traveled routes, such as more detailed roadway information in these areas, points of interest such as gas stations and restaurants in these regions, or targeted advertising that is relevant to travel within these regions.

Referring to FIG. 8 we now turn to operating modes in which the removable device is coupled to personal computer 170. In FIG. 8, removable personal device 160 is shown coupled to personal computer 170. An interface application 810 executes on the removable device and communicates with a client application 830 on the personal computer. In this embodiment in which the removable personal device is a Palm Computer, interface application is started as a result of docking the Palm Computer in a standard docking station, which is coupled to the personal computer, and pressing a "hotsync" button on the docking station. Information stored in non-volatile storage 320 is logically arranged in one or more databases 820, such as a contact database with a record for each contact, or is arranged in a block of storage for data 822. On personal computer 170, client application 830 cooperates with interface application 810 to pass control information and data between the removable personal device and the personal computer.

In the first mode of operation when the removable personal device is coupled to the personal computer, the operator interacts with client application 830 to directly or indirectly select travel-related information to be loaded in the removable portable device for transport to the on-board computer. The client application can be a Web browser which interacts with a Web server application at another computer and the operator selects the information by controlling the interaction with the Web server. Alternatively, client application 830 is implemented using a series of applications, such as a Web browser and a separate downloading application for transferring data to the removable device. In one example of this first mode, the operator specifies an itinerary that consists of a starting location and an ending location, and optionally one or more intermediate locations. Based on this itinerary, client application selects and downloads travel-related information that is associated with the specified itinerary. Various types of such travel-related information may be selectively downloaded. Points of interest (POIs) can downloaded based solely on the itinerary. Optionally, the operator may specify classes of POIs that are of interest to him or her. For example, the operator may select gas stations operated by a particular oil company, restaurants in a certain price range or which serve particular types of food, hotels, museums, airports, etc. Alternatively, the operator may select POIs that correspond to yellow pages directory listings within a geographic area. The operator specifies these preferences at the time that the itinerary is specified. Alternatively, the operator

has previously specified preferences as part of a user profile that is stored and retrieved to select information to download to the vehicle.

Other types of travel-related information include detailed map data for the region in the vicinity of the itinerary. Providing such map data can be used by the on-board computer in recovering from deviations from a planned route by enabling the on-board the computer to
5 replan the route using the detailed map data. Also, more detailed map data can enable to on-board computer to plan minor deviations from the planned route, for example to go to an intermediate location such as a gas station or hotel, without necessarily contacting server system **125**. In one alternative, an actual planned route is downloaded to the removable device.
10 However, in such an alternative, the on-board system may not benefit from realtime traffic data that is available to the server system in planning a route, but does benefit from not requiring contact with the server system in order to have at least some route from the starting to the ending locations, even if it may not be optimal in view of the then current traffic conditions.

Client application **830** executing on personal computer **170** communicates with a server
15 application **850** on information server **180**. Information server **180** includes a master database **860** that includes the information from which the operator selects the information related to his or her itinerary. In alternative embodiments, the data is stored on personal computer **170** directly, for example, on a CD-ROM based database.

In the second mode of operation, data is uploaded from removable device **160** to personal
20 computer **170**, and optionally passed on to information server **180**. In the case of historical data that related to the routes traveled by the vehicle in previous trips, that data may be used locally on the personal computer as part of the step of selecting travel related information for future trips. For instance, an operator may commute daily from his home to work using one of a small number of routes. Based on the historical tracking of the travel along these routes, the client
25 application can select POIs that are appropriate for these routes. This historical travel information can also be transferred to information server **180** where the data is aggregated with data from other operators to build up statistical data that may be useful for tasks such as route planning.

In the third mode of operation, data or program updates are downloaded from personal
30 computer **170** to removable device **160** for maintenance of the on-board computer. These updates are then downloaded to the on-board computer when the removable device is docked in the vehicle. Updates may exceed the capacity of the removable device, in which case the on-board computer is updated in several trips, with only a portion of the available updates being transferred to the removable device each time.

35 Referring to FIG. 9, when removable personal device **160** is subsequently coupled to on-board computer **210** through the docking station, an interface application **910** on the on-board

computer communicates with interface application **810** that executes on the removable personal device. In-vehicle database **930**, which is stored in static storage **222** (FIG. 2) of the on-board computer hold map data, POI data, and other travel-related information. In-vehicle database **930** is updated using information that is transferred from the removable device. In operating modes
5 in which data is kept on the removable device and used at run-time by the on-board computer, interface application **910** executing on the on-board computer and interface application **810** executing on the removable device cooperate to pass control and data between them. On the on-board computer, a navigation application **920** coordinates communication with the removable device, and communication with the server system, GPS satellites, and vehicle sensors to
10 perform route planning and route guidance functions.

In alternative embodiments, removable personal device **160** makes use of I/O devices **240** (FIG. 2), which are permanently affixed to the vehicle, to interface with applications executing on the removable personal device. For instance, rather than making use of stylus **444** (FIG. 4) or buttons **442** on the removable device, the application accepts operator input from I/O devices
15 **240**. In this way, input may be more convenient and less distracting than using the native input modes, such as stylus and button, available directly on the removable device. On-board computer executes a software application that communicates the manual inputs provided by the operator through I/O devices **240** to removable personal device **160**. In one example of an application that executes on the removable device, a passenger in the vehicle uses I/O devices
20 **240** for input to a game application. Alternatively an automatic speech recognizer executing on on-board computer **210** provides inputs to an application executing on the removable personal device.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the removable personal device is not a general-purpose computer, such as the Palm Computer, but rather is a storage device that does
25 not necessarily have any user interface. Referring to FIG. 10, a removable personal device **160A** includes a non-volatile storage **1010** and an interface **1020**. Referring to FIG. 11, removable personal device **160A** is a small physical package that has an edge connector **1110** for interfacing with personal computer **170** and with a docking station in the vehicle. A currently available example of such a removable device is a Memory Stick made by Sony Corporation. In this
30 embodiment, on-board computer uses fixed I/O devices to interface with the operator. The on-board computer downloads data from removable personal device **160A** when it is docked in the vehicle or alternatively at run-time when it needs to access data stored in the device.

In another alternative embodiment, the removable device is a cellular telephone that includes an embedded directory or alternatively provides a means of accessing a centralized
35 directory over a wireless link. The on-board computer accesses the directory for determining a navigation destination. For example, the on-board computer may access a telephone number,

and the server system that plans a route to the destination performs a reverse directory lookup to determine a street address that corresponds to the telephone number.

In another alternative embodiment, the removable device is a portable gaming device, such as a Nintendo Gameboy. The gaming device optionally includes provision for installing
5 particular application modules which determine the functionality of the gaming device (e.g., a particular game). In such a device, an application module specifically configured for use in conjunction with on on-board computer can optionally be used.

In the embodiments described above, a particular removable personal device is not necessarily always used with the same vehicle. For example, removable personal devices may
10 be supplied to operators that rent automobiles, and the removable devices come from a pool of the devices that may be used in the rental fleet. Also in a rental environment, an operator may dock his or her own personal device into a docking station in a rental vehicle so that he or she may select a destination from a contact database on the personal device.

In yet another embodiment, the data passed from the vehicle to the information server is
15 not necessarily related to travel or navigation. The on-board computer collects data related to the condition of the vehicle and any conditions that require maintenance. For example, the collected data may include any error codes that have been set in the vehicle's control systems. This information is uploaded to the information server that may provide diagnostic information in return, or provide information related to service that is required by the vehicle. In this way,
20 preventive service could be scheduled prior to a major failure. In embodiments in which the vehicle is configurable, for example, with a programmable computer that controls engine drive train functions, the uploaded data from the vehicle can be used by the information server to determine updated configuration data for operation of the vehicle to better match the vehicle's condition or the driving habits of the operator. Data can also be downloaded to the vehicle to
25 update other systems, either based on explicit selection by the operator or through an automated selection mechanism. For example, compressed digitized music can be transported to the vehicle for storage in and use by an embedded entertainment system in the vehicle.

In a scenario that makes use of a removable personal device as described above, the information that is transferred to the removable device and then transported to the on-board
30 computer includes data that identifies the operator of the vehicle. This identification data can then be used by the on-board computer in billing functions. For example, in a rental-car application, the identification data can be used to bill the operator for functions provided by the on-board computer, such as navigation services or other data access services. The data that is downloaded to the vehicle can alternatively include a digital "key" that is used to enable systems
35 in the vehicle, or even to allow the vehicle to be operated without the use of a mechanical key. In another scenario, which may be used in conjunction with downloading identification or key

data to the vehicle, data for billing an operator is uploaded to the removable device and transported from the vehicle. In a rental-car application, the data that is uploaded may include information related to the distance traveled, or to other services that were used by the operator while using the vehicle.

5 It is to be understood that the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not to limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A method for providing information to a driver information system in a vehicle
2 comprising:
3 selecting information on an information source;
4 transferring the selected information onto a storage medium in a portable device;
5 transporting the portable device to the vehicle;
6 establishing communication between the portable device and the driver information
7 system; and
8 transferring the information from the storage medium in the portable device to the driver
9 information system.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1 wherein selecting the information includes selecting
2 location-related information.
- 1 3. The method of claim 2 wherein selecting the location-related information includes
2 specifying an itinerary.
- 1 4. The method of claim 3 wherein specifying the itinerary includes specifying a final
2 destination.
- 1 5. The method of claim 4 wherein specifying the itinerary further includes
2 specifying one or more intermediate destinations.
- 1 6. The method of claim 3 wherein selecting the location-related information includes
2 selecting road-map data related to the specified itinerary.
- 1 7. The method of claim 2 wherein selecting the location-related information includes
2 selecting locations of points of interest related to the specified itinerary.

1 8. The method of claim 7 wherein selecting locations of points of interest includes
2 identifying a class of points of interest.

1 9. The method of claim 2 wherein selecting the location-related information includes
2 selecting advertising information.

1 10. The method of claim 1 wherein selecting information on the information source
2 includes providing a user profile and subsequently matching the information on the information
3 source using the user profile.

1 11. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
2 establishing a communication path over a public data network from the portable device to
3 the information source, and wherein transferring the selected information onto the storage
4 medium includes transferring the selected information over the established communication path.

1 12. The method of claim 11 wherein establishing the communication path over the
2 public data network includes establishing a communication path over a public Internet.

1 13. The method of claim 1 wherein transferring the information from the storage
2 medium in the portable device to the driver information system includes transferring said
3 information over a wireless data link.

1 14. The method of claim 1 wherein the driver information system includes a docking
2 station and wherein transporting the portable device to the vehicle includes docking the portable
3 device in the docking station.

1 15. A method for vehicle navigation comprising:
2 coupling a portable device to an on-board computer, wherein the portable device includes
3 a storage device for holding travel-related information;
4 accepting a specification of a destination from a user;

5 transferring travel-related information, including information related to the specified
6 destination, from the portable device to the on-board computer; and
7 guiding the user along a route to the specified destination.

1 16. The method of claim 15 further comprising:
2 controlling a graphical display on the portable device from the on-board computer.

1 17. The method of claim 16 wherein controlling the graphical display includes
2 providing visual feedback to the user while accepting the specification of the destination.

1 18. The method of claim 16 wherein controlling the graphical display includes
2 providing visual feedback to the user while guiding the user along the route to the specified
3 destination.

1 19. The method of claim 15 wherein accepting the specification of the destination
2 includes accessing a database stored on the portable device.

1 20. The method of claim 19 wherein accessing the database stored on the portable
2 device includes accessing address information in a personal contact database.

1 21. A method for updating a driver information system in a vehicle comprising:
2 coupling a portable device to an information source;
3 transferring information from the information source to a storage device in the portable
4 device;
5 transporting the portable device to the vehicle and coupling the portable device to the
6 driver information system; and
7 updating the driver information system using the information in the storage device in the
8 portable device.

1 22. The method of claim 21 wherein the storage device in the portable device has a
2 limited capacity and the steps are repeated multiple times, thereby updating the driver
3 information system using a greater amount of information than can be stored in the portable
4 device at one time.

1 23. A method for retrieving data from a driver information system in a vehicle
2 comprising:
3 coupling a portable device to the driver information system;
4 transferring the data from the driver information system to a storage device in the
5 portable device;
6 transporting the portable device from the vehicle to a destination of the data and coupling
7 the portable device to the destination of the data; and
8 transferring the data from the portable device to the destination of the data.

1 24. The method of claim 23 wherein transferring the data from the driver information
2 system to the storage device in the portable device includes transferring vehicle diagnostic data.

1 25. The method of claim 23 wherein transferring the data from the driver information
2 system to the storage device in the portable device includes transferring travel-related data.

1 26. A driver information system comprising:
2 an on-board computer; and
3 a communication interface for removably coupling a portable device to the on-board
4 computer;
5 wherein the on-board computer is programmed to access information stored in the
6 portable device that is coupled to the on-board computer through the communication interface.

1 27. The system of claim 26 wherein the communication interface includes a wireless
2 communication interface for communicating between the portable device and the on-board
3 computer over a wireless communication channel.

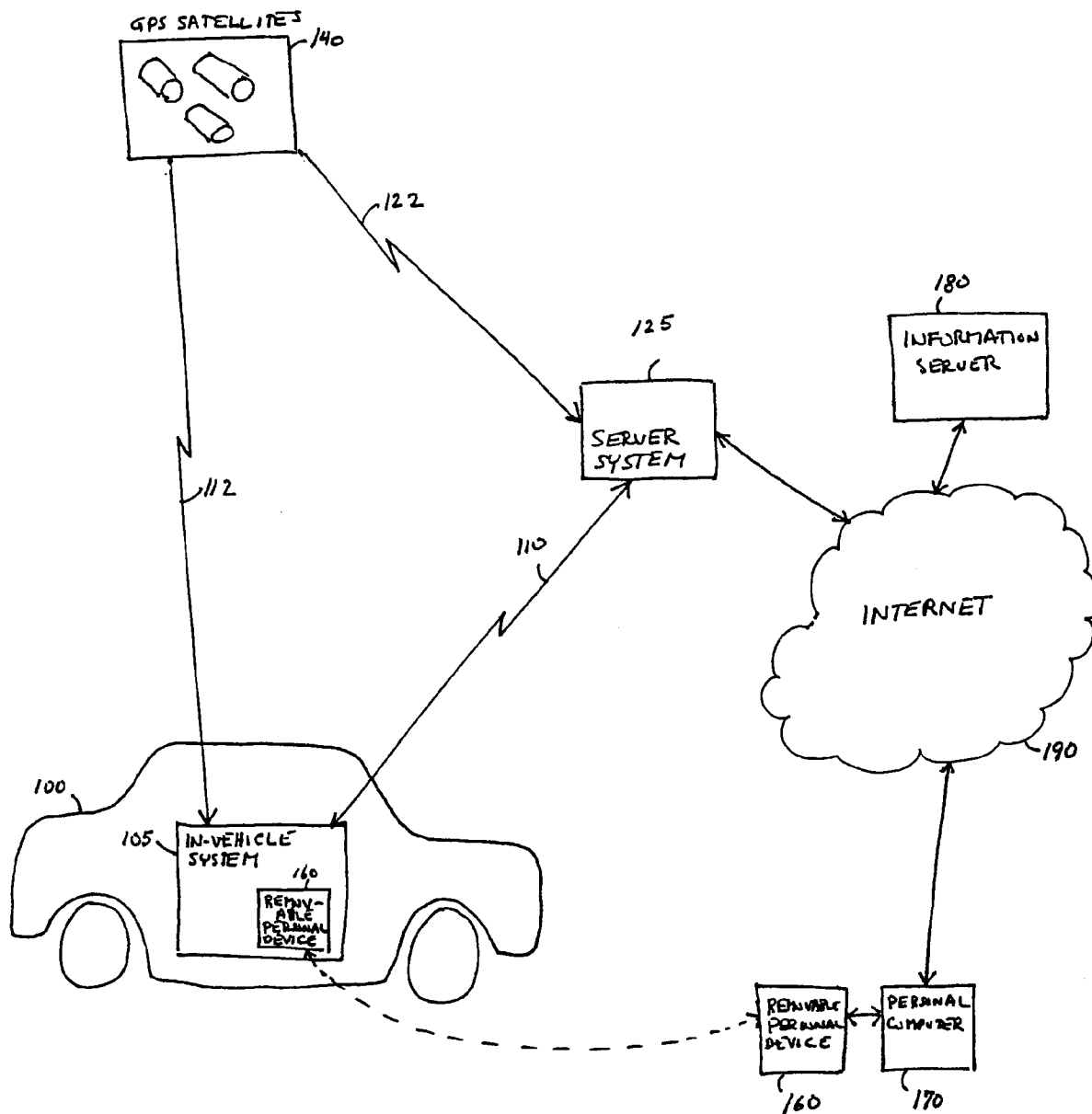
1 28. The vehicle information system of claim 26 wherein the on-board computer is
2 further programmed to display information on said portable device, and to accept user inputs
3 from said portable device.

1 29. The system of claim 26 wherein the on-board computer is further programmed to
2 access navigation-related information on the portable device in response to user inputs for
3 selecting a travel destination.

1 30. The system of claim 26 wherein the communication interface includes a
2 mechanical docking station for accepting the portable device.

1 31. The system of claim 30 wherein the communication interface further includes
2 configurable circuitry for adapting to communication with the portable device.

1 32. The system of claim 30 wherein the mechanical docking station includes an
2 adjustable portion for adapting to the portable device.

FIG. 1

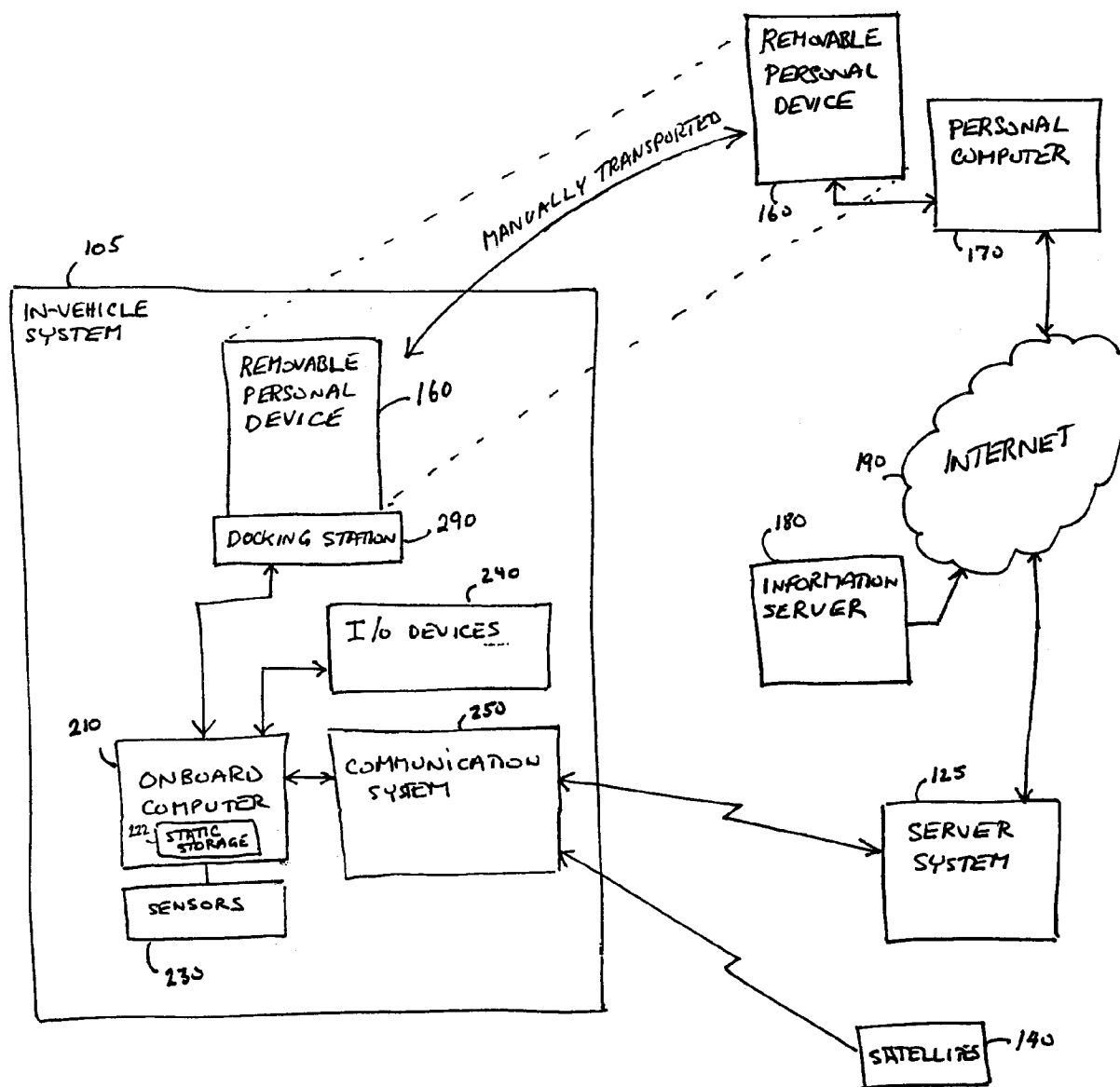


FIG. 2

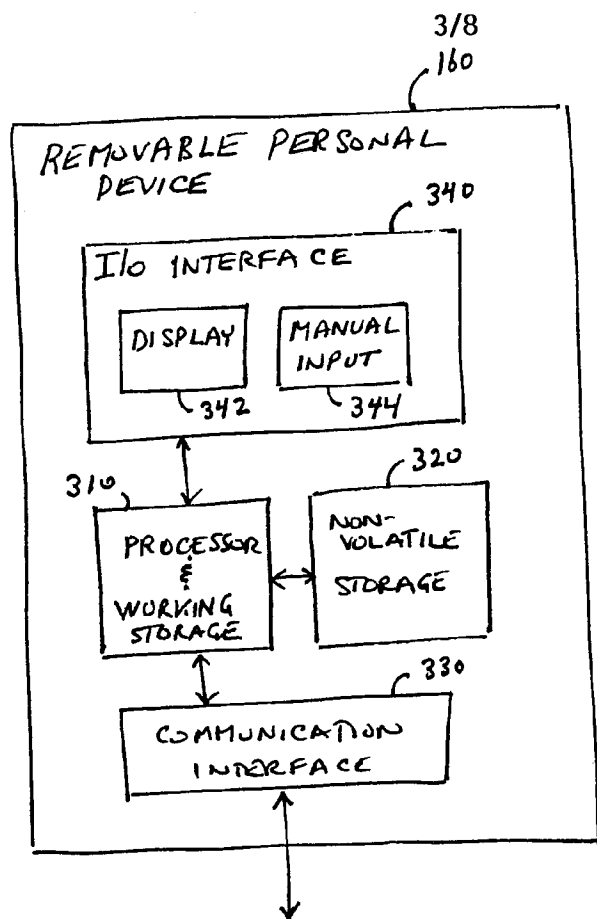


FIG. 3

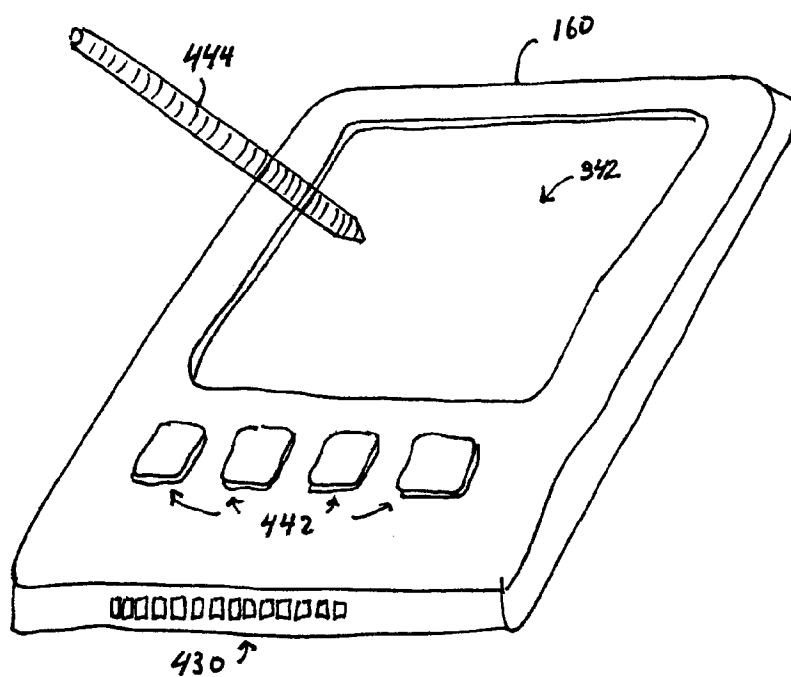


FIG. 4

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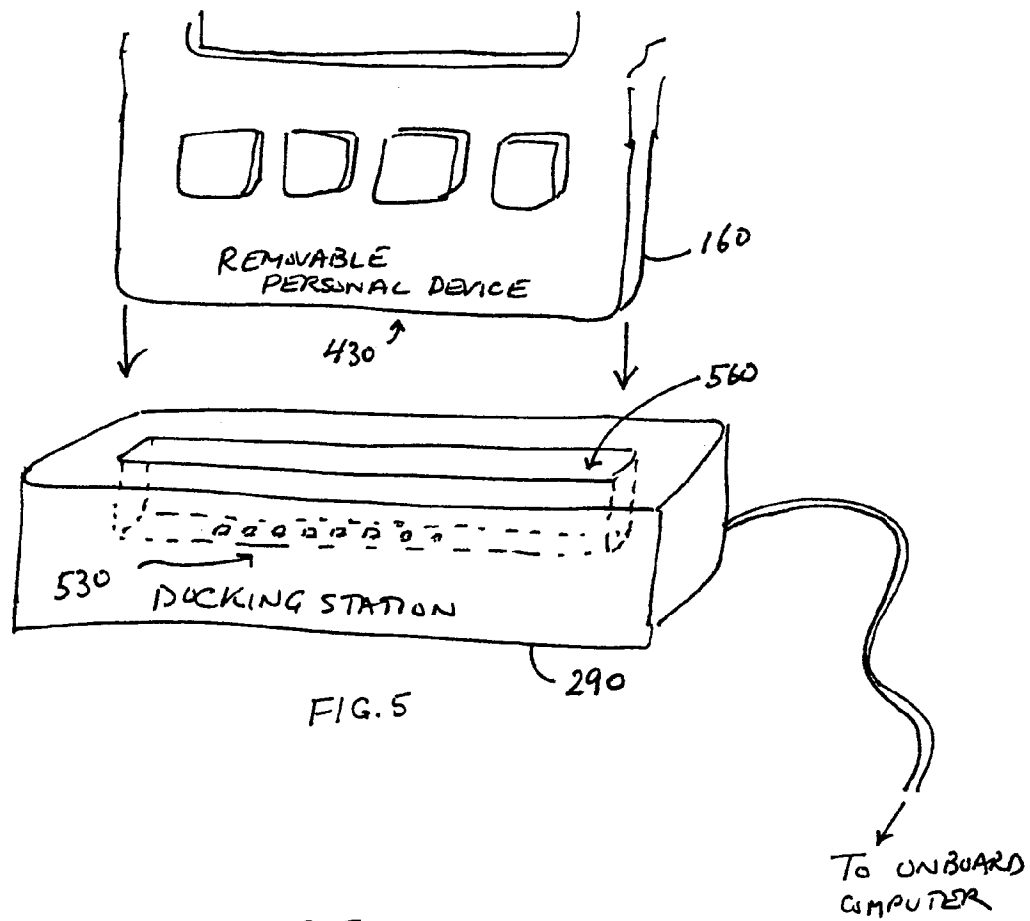


FIG. 5

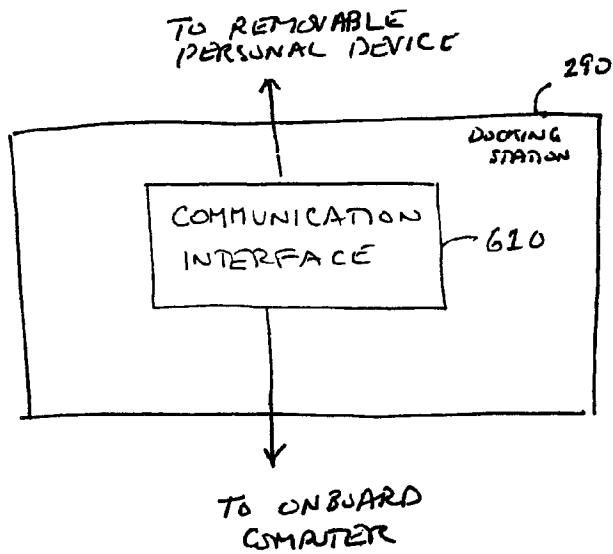


FIG. 6

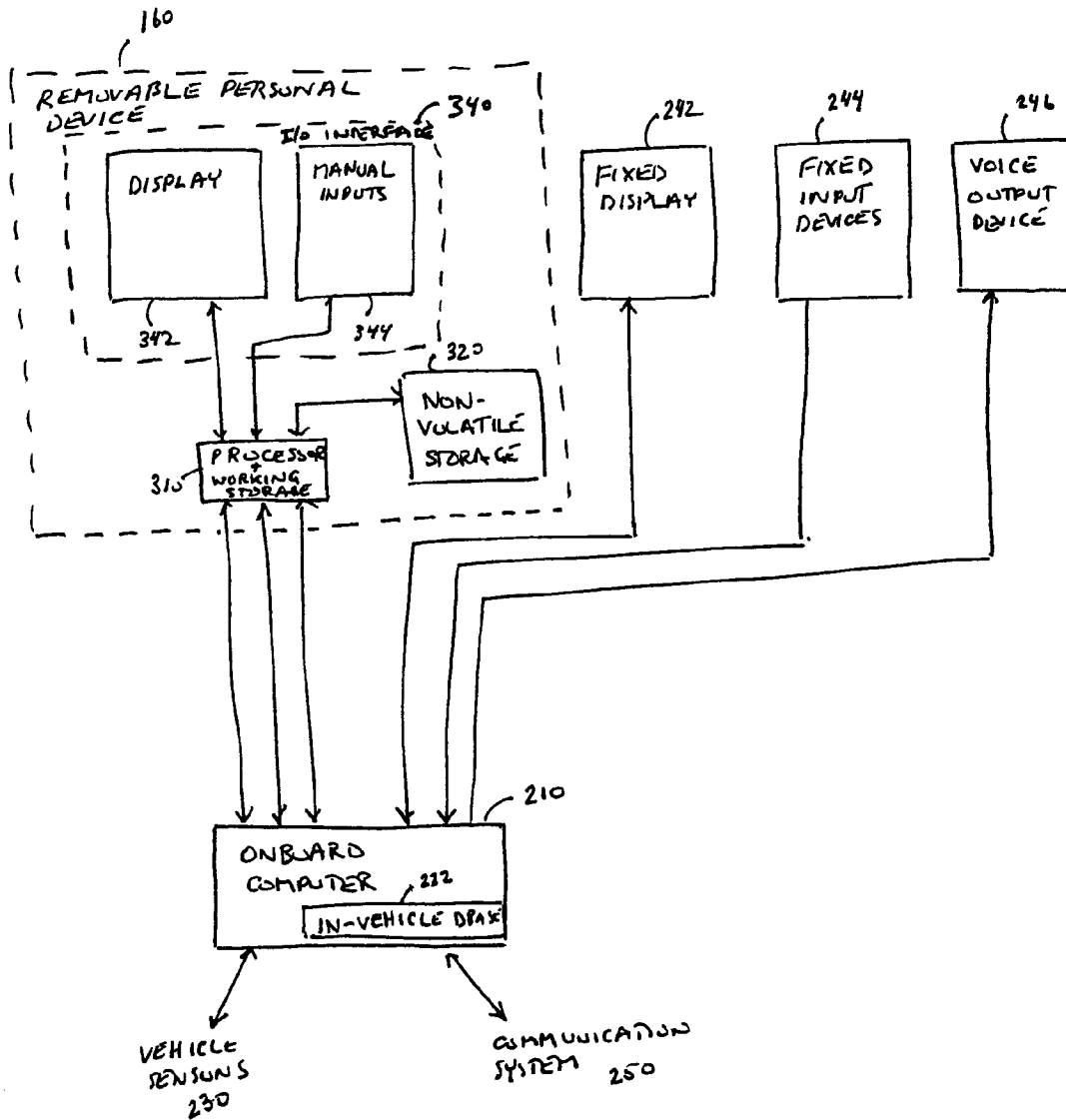


FIG. 7

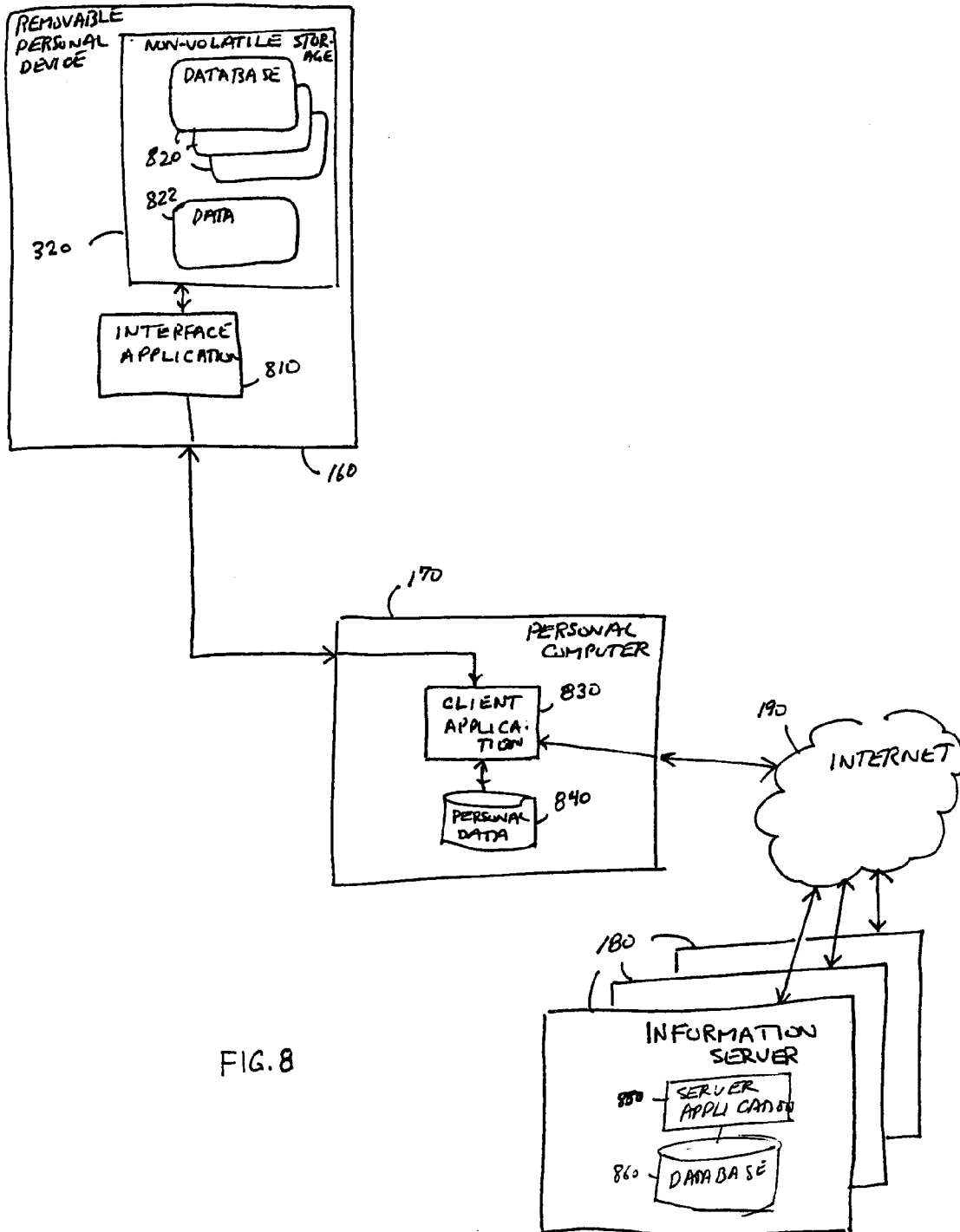


FIG. 8

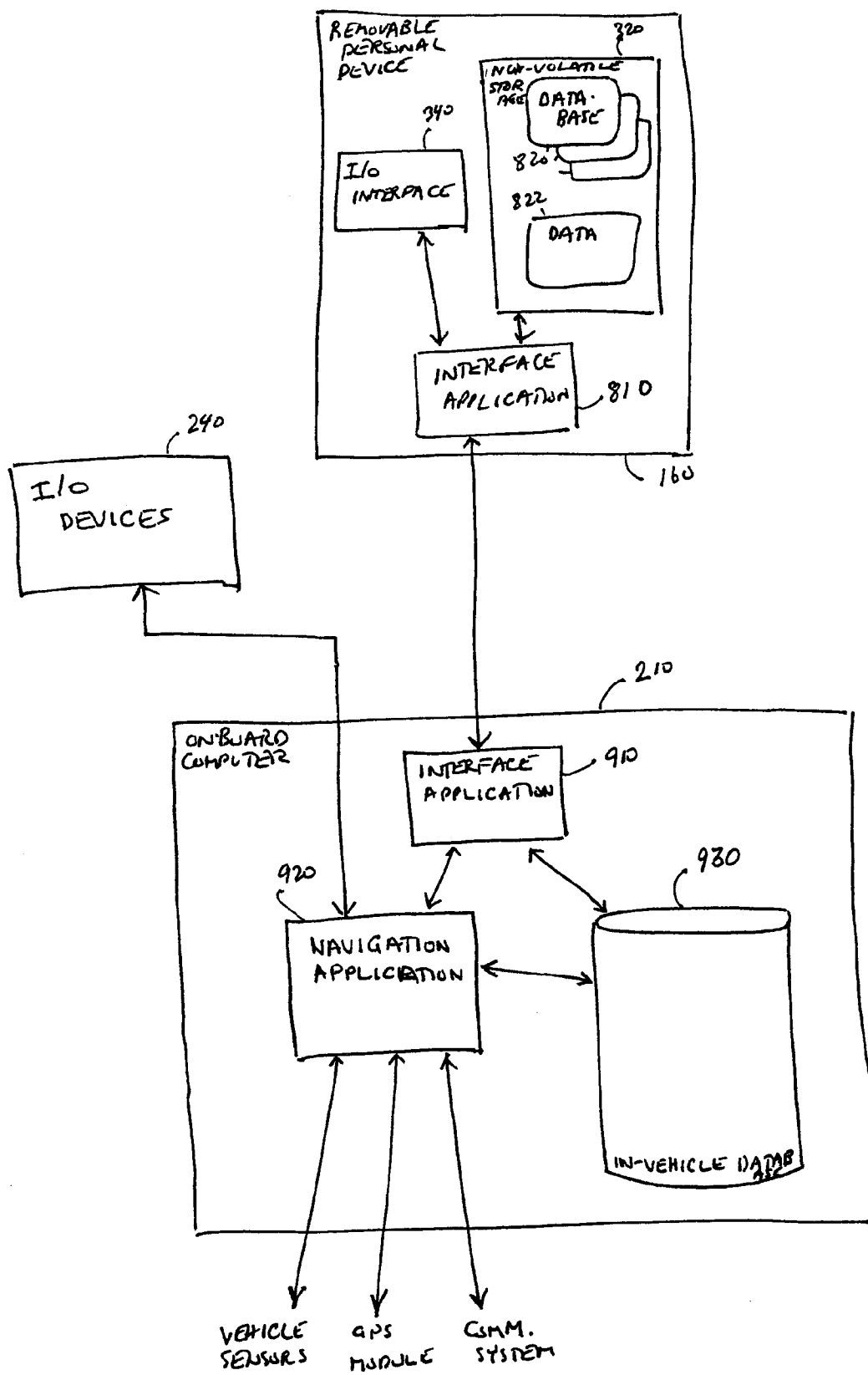


FIG. 9.

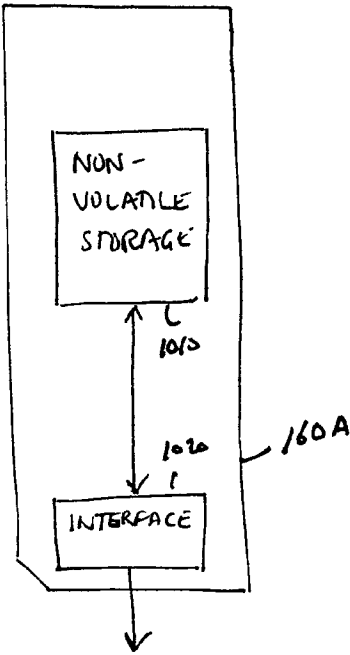


FIG. 10

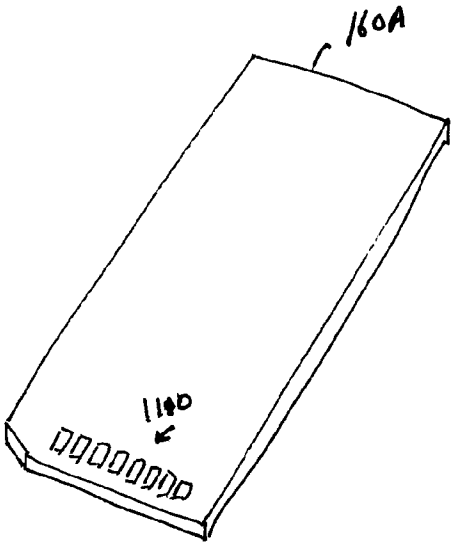


FIG. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/40085

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G08G1/127 G08G1/0968

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G08G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 761 788 A (ZEXEL CORP) 9 October 1998 (1998-10-09) page 15, line 9 - line 22 page 17, line 27 - line 33 ----	1,2,11, 15-21, 23,26,27
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A	US 5 239 700 A (HEILAND-FRANZEN CHRISTA ET AL) 24 August 1993 (1993-08-24) figure 5 ----	14,19, 30-32
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 September 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

10/10/2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/40085

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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